

A Good Start

Often insures a safe finish. There isn't much doubt about your keeping pace with Time if you possess one of our

CLOCKS

Start the New Year aright by putting one in your home. A reliable clock is a necessity in every well regulated household. It will teach your boys and girls habits of punctuality. Our clocks combine beauty of design with absolute accuracy as time keepers. Splendid New Year's Gifts.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

Holiday Delicacies

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauce, Jams and Jellies.
Capt. White's Oriental Pickles
Lea & Perrins' Sauce
Cairn's Home-Made Marmalade.
Roquefort Cheese.
Pate de foie gras, Truffles, Etc., Etc.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
WHARF STREET

Wines and Liquors

That are old enough to be good, and good enough to be served at any table or on any occasion. You can buy more, but you will not find their equal anywhere.

RIGHT IN

IT !!!

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
CASH GROCERS.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

Mellor's Pure Ready Mixed Paint
\$1.50 Per Imperial Gallon.

J. W. MELLOR 70-78 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS OF ANY MAGNITUDE EXECUTED.

Complete Installations Our Specialty.
Finest Class of Machinery

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

BULLOCH, LADE & CO'S
"V.O.V."
VERY OLD VATTED
Scotch Whisky

For sale by all leading grocers and wine merchants.

THOROUGHbred POULTRY.
Received a shipment of the finest bred chickens in the country. Come and see them before they are sold.
E. M. NODEK
12 Store Street.
Dealer in Poultry and Supplies.

Champagnes

VEUVE CLICQUOT
DRY MONOPOLE
HEIDSIECK & CO.
POMMERY GREN

Magnums, Quarts, Pints, Half-Pints

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.
VICTORIA, B. C.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
Victoria and Vancouver, General Agents for B. C.

Kilmarnock

When your caterer requests you to take KILMARNOCK, he aims to give you the best.

When your shopkeeper recommends KILMARNOCK he is trying to please you.

When you desire a good wholesome, sound old Scotch Whisky, you should always take KILMARNOCK.

It will not make your head ache as some whiskies do. IN CASE AND BULK, WHOLESALE.

Pither & Leiser Importers VICTORIA, B. C.

Builders' Hardware

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

LOCKS
SASH LOCKS
TAR PAPER
TAR FELT

SHEATHING
NAILS
SASH CORD
SASH WEIGHTS, Etc

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO. LTD.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

OPENERS FOR 1902.

WE HAVE A NICE LINE OF CORKSCREWS.

A Useful Article for New Year.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

CORKSCREW KNIVES with wire cutter. Solid Nickel Ivory or Stag Handles. Prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00, at

FOX'S 78 Gov't St.

J. A. Sayward Lumber Mills

THE PIONEER LUMBER MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ESTABLISHED 1858

I have just added to my Saw Mill a complete Sash and Door Plant, and am prepared to supply all kinds of factory work, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Gutter, Turnings, Stair Building, Panelling, Show Cases, Mantels, Office Fittings, as well as all kinds of Building Material. I also have a complete Box Factory. Kilo-Dried Lumber a specialty.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C. Branches at Nelson, B.C., & White Horse, Y.T.

Teas and Coffees

For City and Country Buyers

No. 1 CEYLON TEA per lb. 35c.
No. 1 JAVA-MOCHA COFFEE per lb. 30c.
THE WORLD'S BEST.

When required goods will be properly packed for delivery to any part of B. C.

Direct Importing Tea and Coffee Co.
Phone 503. Cor. Douglas and Johnson VICTORIA, B. C.

THORPE & CO'S
Prize Medal World's Fair
SPARKLING DRINKS

23 Broad St.

In the MacGregor block, between the Colonist and the Driard.

A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd.

A Monster Enterprise

Algoma Tube Works, Ltd., Incorporated with a Capital of \$3,000,000.

Largest Industry in Canada and Will Employ Three Thousand Men.

The Smallpox Is Spreading at an Alarming Rate in Ontario.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—(Special).—All records as to capitalization of companies in Ontario were broken today by the passing of an order incorporating the Algoma Tube Works, limited, with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000. This is another, and by far the largest yet, of F. H. Clergue's many industrial enterprises at Sault Ste. Marie and when the plant is completed it will give employment to several thousand men and form probably the largest industrial establishment in Canada.

The provisional directors of the new concern are: F. H. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie; E. V. Douglas, W. B. Douglas; P. S. Lewis and John S. Freeman, of Philadelphia, and H. C. Hamilton, of Sault Ste. Marie, all of whom are connected with the boards of the present Clergue companies.

Smallpox is spreading in the province with frightful rapidity and the present outbreak is the worst known in recent history. New cases of smallpox reported to Dr. Bryce today number 14. Four families, including eight cases, have taken the disease in South Plaster, in Prescott County. Six new cases are reported from McAdam's lumber camp at Madawaska.

PROHIBITION PETITION.
Toronto, Dec. 28.—(Special).—The general conference of the Methodist church on temperance and moral reform of the Methodist church, has issued instructions to all ministers of that denomination to call meetings of their quarterly boards with a view to having all the congregations sign a petition to the Ontario government for the introduction of a prohibitory law. The petition must be ready before the sitting of the Ontario legislature.

MR. PETERS CHOSEN.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 28.—(Special).—At a caucus of the Liberal party last evening, Attorney-General Peters, a brother of ex-Premier Fred. Peters, now a resident of British Columbia, was selected to succeed Mr. Farquharson as the local premier. A. A. McLean, barrister, will oppose Mr. Farquharson in contest for Queen's West, made vacant by elevation of Sir Louis Davies to the bench.

PROTEST DISMISSED.
Montreal, Dec. 28.—(Special).—The protest against the return of Mr. Brunelle to the cabinet, a member for Richelieu, has been dismissed.

LUCKY ESCAPE.
Windsor, Dec. 28.—(Special).—When Mrs. Henry Pasquette, of Sandwich East, was awakened last night by the cracking of a fire she opened her bedroom door and found the flames at once leaped into the room and caught her night dress. The frightened woman was burned but not seriously.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.
Owen Sound, Dec. 27.—(Special).—At 6:35 this evening, after an illness of three years, death removed one of the most widely known editors and publishers in the province, Joseph Lang, founder of the Owen Sound Sun and other important publications. Mr. Lang was born in York County 60 years ago, and since his 13th year has been engaged in newspaper work. He was a commissioner for Manitoba at the World's Fair of 1893.

TO PUNISH CULPRITS.
Ottawa, Dec. 26.—Dr. Bryce, secretary of the

Two and a half hours from Seattle and Tacoma, on main line of N. P. railway. Special 1-3 round trip fare from Victoria. The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort in the entire west. New and modern building, steam heated and electric lighted throughout. Splendid natural medicinal waters; perfect baths. Skilled attendants in every department offering to those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, disorders of the digestive, urinary and nervous systems, or to those in need of change and rest. A measure of relief not elsewhere obtainable. Resident physicians; direct use of waters and baths without charge.

Write for circulars, etc. Rates from \$12.50 weekly. Splendid winter resort.

J. S. KLOEBER, M.D.

COCOS ISLAND.

A CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our gratitude to the people of Victoria for the very generous manner in which they have come forward to share in our enterprise, and to express not only the hope but the expectation of returning to more than 400 people of this city, each a handsome little fortune reaching into the tens of thousands. Victoria may look forward to great things in April next, for the chances are in favor of large returns. If we were going for one thing in particular we would not be so hopeful, but we are after so many that it would be the strangest thing in the world if we didn't find something. We pay everything cash for our ship and outfit, which will reach in all nearly \$7,000, or we would have stopped the sale of stock before this. We are taking everything necessary for success. Our stock has had a tremendous sale the past week, and we are ready to start in good style as soon as we can get our supplies. A new way will still be selling stock until sufficient is received for balance of wages for four months. But it will take a very short time to sell them at the rate they are going.

THE PACIFIC EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
19 BOARD OF TRADE.

Ground Bone

Is necessary in your poultry yard. Try a little and watch results.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.
City Market.

Horrible Butchery

Japanese Murdered Most Cruelly By Three of His Countrymen at Port Moody.

Two Hold the Victim While the Third Splits Open His Skull.

The Murderer Exposed to the Storm, Dies a Miserable Death.

Vancouver, Dec. 28.—A horrible murder was committed at Port Moody on Christmas Day. It appears that, while pinioned by two of his countrymen, a Japanese named P. Kurahara, was foully done to death, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, by Ikeda Tasaburo, at McNair's logging camp, about a mile and a half back in the bush from Sunnyside.

The murdered man was sitting in front of the fire in one of the shacks in the camp. Half-a-dozen other Japs were in the same hut. Suddenly two Japanese named Nishiyama and Nishiva came behind the unsuspecting victim, and grabbed his arms, holding him in his seat while Ikeda Tasaburo dealt him a terrific blow on top of the head with a double-bladed axe. Kurahara, when released by the two men who held him, fell to the ground, the axe still sticking about five inches into the head.

Those Japanese who are at the camp stated that had Kurahara not been killed by Tasaburo, another Jap named Toyama Rikizo, stood behind the actual murderer with a single-bladed axe to do the deed. As it happened, his services were not required in the killing.

It appears that neither the murderer nor his victim belonged to the camp, where the crime took place—both were merely visiting friends there. When the full significance of the crime dawned upon the Japanese, they secured the murderer to a tree, binding him so that he could not possibly escape. Nishiyama, one of those who held the murdered man down, is the boss of the camp, and to protect Toyama Rikizo, who was to have wielded the second axe should occasion have arisen, he offered him money to escape. Before Rikizo could get away, however, he was also tied to a tree. Then two of the Japs started to New Westminster to inform the authorities.

No motive is known to have prompted the murder, but from what information can be gained from the Japs, it is thought that the crime was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

The four men arrested were Ikeda Tasaburo, the supposed murderer, Toyama Rikizo, Nishiyama Masayori and Nishiva Hyakutaro. At the time he was arrested, Masayori appeared to be ill, but his companions thought he was only faking. With the support of the officer's arm he was got to Sunnyside, and appeared to have what was wrong, but, in coming here, he was the result of a long-standing feud between Kurahara and Tasaburo. Nishiyama and Nishiva, the two who held the murdered man, were not made prisoners by the others.

Boxing Day in London

Thousands Attend Christmas Pantomimes—Magnificent Stage Mountings.

London, Dec. 28.—With 55 pantomimes and children's plays opening December 26 (Boxing Day), the London theatrical world emerged from a state of lethargy. The magnificence and costliness of the productions is unprecedented. Over £40,000 was expended before the curtain was run up at Drury Lane theatre, and the salary list may be estimated by the fact that Dan Leno alone is paid £225 per week, more than double the salary of the chancellor of the exchequer. It is estimated that 120,000 persons attended the theatres on Boxing Day (Friday). Crowds of people, guarded by police, camped out in front of the entrances hours before the time fixed for the opening of the theatres. The court goes out of mourning in January, and the theatrical people are awaiting the result as some indication of the success or otherwise which will attend London's coronation season. According to a leading manager, the attractiveness of problem plays and musical comedies, which have reigned in popular favor during the past few years, is rapidly on the wane.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Hull, Que., Dec. 28.—Lacroix, the Montebello murderer, was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, March 21. The prisoner created quite a scene and informed the court that they would never hang him.

GENERAL ALGER BETTER.

Detroit, Dec. 28.—Gen. R. A. Alger passed another excellent night and is in a most satisfactory condition today, according to his physicians.

DEWEY'S WEDDING

Took Place at Noon Yesterday at Nice.

Nice, Dec. 28.—The marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Dewey to Miss May Palmer at the American church took place at noon today. This ceremony followed the celebration of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame. The weather was beautiful. The witnesses were the same as yesterday. For the bride Baron von Andrie and Baron de Cantelana, and for the bridegroom, James Gordon Bennett and Count de Sers. The party first attended a low mass at Notre Dame, celebrated by the curé, Father Crepau. Shortly before noon the party proceeded to the American church, which was crowded, and beautifully decorated. The Rev. Dr. Adamson officiated. A guard of honor of 10 bluecoats from the United States arrived at the church. At the entrance of the church, the Rev. Dr. Adamson the wedding breakfast was served at the villa of the Countess de Sers.

GENERAL ALGER BETTER.

Detroit, Dec. 28.—Gen. R. A. Alger passed another excellent night and is in a most satisfactory condition today, according to his physicians.

DEWEY'S WEDDING

Took Place at Noon Yesterday at Nice.

Nice, Dec. 28.—The marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Dewey to Miss May Palmer at the American church took place at noon today. This ceremony followed the celebration of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame. The weather was beautiful. The witnesses were the same as yesterday. For the bride Baron von Andrie and Baron de Cantelana, and for the bridegroom, James Gordon Bennett and Count de Sers. The party first attended a low mass at Notre Dame, celebrated by the curé, Father Crepau. Shortly before noon the party proceeded to the American church, which was crowded, and beautifully decorated. The Rev. Dr. Adamson officiated. A guard of honor of 10 bluecoats from the United States arrived at the church. At the entrance of the church, the Rev. Dr. Adamson the wedding breakfast was served at the villa of the Countess de Sers.

GENERAL ALGER BETTER.

Detroit, Dec. 28.—Gen. R. A. Alger passed another excellent night and is in a most satisfactory condition today, according to his physicians.

DEWEY'S WEDDING

Took Place at Noon Yesterday at Nice.

Nice, Dec. 28.—The marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Dewey to Miss May Palmer at the American church took place at noon today. This ceremony followed the celebration of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame. The weather was beautiful. The witnesses were the same as yesterday. For the bride Baron von Andrie and Baron de Cantelana, and for the bridegroom, James Gordon Bennett and Count de Sers. The party first attended a low mass at Notre Dame, celebrated by the curé, Father Crepau. Shortly before noon the party proceeded to the American church, which was crowded, and beautifully decorated. The Rev. Dr. Adamson officiated. A guard of honor of 10 bluecoats from the United States arrived at the church. At the entrance of the church, the Rev. Dr. Adamson the wedding breakfast was served at the villa of the Countess de Sers.

GENERAL ALGER BETTER.

Detroit, Dec. 28.—Gen. R. A. Alger passed another excellent night and is in a most satisfactory condition today, according to his physicians.

DEWEY'S WEDDING

Took Place at Noon Yesterday at Nice.

Nice, Dec. 28.—The marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Dewey to Miss May Palmer at the American church took place at noon today. This ceremony followed the celebration of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame. The weather was beautiful. The witnesses were the same as yesterday. For the bride Baron von Andrie and Baron de Cantelana, and for the bridegroom, James Gordon Bennett and Count de Sers. The party first attended a low mass at Notre Dame, celebrated by the curé, Father Crepau. Shortly before noon the party proceeded to the American church, which was crowded, and beautifully decorated. The Rev. Dr. Adamson officiated. A guard of honor of 10 bluecoats from the United States arrived at the church. At the entrance of the church, the Rev. Dr. Adamson the wedding breakfast was served at the villa of the Countess de Sers.

GENERAL ALGER BETTER.

Detroit, Dec. 28.—Gen. R. A. Alger passed another excellent night and is in a most satisfactory condition today, according to his physicians.

DEWEY'S WEDDING

Took Place at Noon Yesterday at Nice.

Nice, Dec. 28.—The marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Dewey to Miss May Palmer at the American church took place at noon today. This ceremony followed the celebration of the Catholic marriage service at Notre Dame. The weather was beautiful. The witnesses were the same as yesterday. For the bride Baron von Andrie and Baron de Cantelana, and for the bridegroom, James Gordon Bennett and Count de Sers. The party first attended a low mass at Notre Dame, celebrated by the curé, Father Crepau. Shortly before noon the party proceeded to the American church, which was crowded, and beautifully decorated. The Rev. Dr. Adamson officiated. A guard of honor of 10 bluecoats from the United States arrived at the church. At the entrance of the church, the Rev. Dr. Adamson the wedding breakfast was served at the villa of the Countess de Sers.

GENERAL ALGER BETTER.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1901.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company, Limited Liability
No. 27 Broad St. - - - Victoria, B. C.
P. B. GIVAN, R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week
or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada
(except the city) and United States at the
following rates:
One year \$6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or
the United States.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising, to ensure their being inserted,
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be
accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business
office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-
sult the Night Editor.

The Colonist is on file at the following
Coast agencies, where advertising can be
contracted for:
A. E. GOODMAN, Vancouver, B. C.
WHITE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY,
Seattle, Wash.
A. H. RALPH, ADV. AGENCY, 615
Marathon Building, Portland, Ore.
E. C. DAKES, ADV. AGENCY, 61
Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information
as will lead to the conviction of
anyone stealing the Colonist from
the doors of subscribers.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE

Reading notices or "locals" in con-
nection with all minor public en-
tertainments to which an admission
fee is charged will be inserted in
the Colonist at the rate of 10c per
line.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

His Worship the Mayor has written
an interesting letter on school mat-
ters, having been led to do so by the
near approach of the election of school
trustees. His Worship intimates that
the affairs of the schools do not receive
that attention which their very great
importance and the large expenditure in-
volved in them demands. He is quite
right in this. Each year sees the bur-
den of the cost of education increasing,
for in Victoria, as almost everywhere
else, there is a tendency on the part of
those charged with the control of edu-
cational matters to add to their cost.
Some of this increase is unavoidable,
such, for instance, as the increase in
salaries in recognition of long service
and increased efficiency. There are other
new charges, which may not always be
so easily justified, although, speaking
for Victoria, we feel able to say with-
out reservation that the financial af-
fairs of the schools are prudently and
economically administered.

It has been deemed advisable by the
government and legislature to reduce to
some extent the contribution from the
provincial treasury towards the cost of
maintaining the schools in the cities. We
do not regret that the Mayor's letter
will make this amount to, but it will make
a material difference in the sum to be
raised by the city for schools. The
policy of this change has been en-
dorsed throughout the province, for it
has been felt by every one for some time
that something would have to be done
to relieve the public treasury to some
extent of the expense attendant upon
the schools. The Mayor is not com-
plaining of the change. He only draws
attention to it, to emphasize the impor-
tance of good judgment being exercised
in the choice of trustees.

We have no information as to candi-
dates for the places to become vacant.
The only reward attaching to them is
that which attaches to the consciousness
of a public duty well performed, but this
has not prevented competent persons
from coming forward in the past, and
we have no doubt that the citizens will
have a good selection to choose from.

Tomorrow is the day when the Sewer-
age by-law will be voted on. The indica-
tions are that it will be carried, but it
is important to make assurance doubly
sure. Therefore we urged all friends
of progress and improved sanitary con-
ditions to get to the polls in time. Time
is important in this matter. The last
by-law was defeated simply because a
few people reached the polling booth too
late.

The Times continues to worry over
what the Lieutenant-Governor ought to
do. If the Colonist has any doubt it
would ask His Honor, but it is perfectly
confident that His Honor will continue
to act as a constitutional administrator,
and with what he shall do in that ca-
pacity it will rest content.

Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman
DIVINICAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores Analyzed, Control Assays,
Properties examined and sampled.
Test, Shipments, Smelter Tests,
Victoria, Opposite Driard Hotel.

MIR. BODWELL'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

"This being the festive season, in which
clarity is extended to all creation, even
to politicians, may account in a measure
for the leniency with which Mr. Bod-
well's speech has so far been treated. It
is not the intention to deal harshly
with it on this occasion. We only de-
sire to speak of one phase of the "Com-
prehensive Policy Outlined in Mr. Bod-
well's Magnificent Speech," as one im-
portant feature referred to in Post-er-
type. If, however, it can be shown that
in a carefully prepared and edited speech
he so egregiously erred as to cast doubt
on all his "gifts of prophecy," and his
ability to cope seriously with the politi-
cal situation, then we shall render an
important service to those who were
impressed by his periods of studied elo-
quence. We have purposely refrained
from referring to the matter before so
that sufficient time might elapse for Mr.
Bodwell to correct and explain any er-
rors in his speech as delivered, or as it
appeared in several papers after care-
ful revision. We presume it was "O.
K'd," and marked "perfect" by this
orator who, as he listened to his own
voice heard also that of destiny, and de-
clared that "even now"—as a result no
doubt of his coming into the field—

"We hear the tramp of pioneers,
Of a nation yet to be;
The first low wailing cry,
Where soon shall roll a human sea."

Mr. Bodwell has great hopes of farm-
ing in this country, and we sympathize
to as large a degree as possible with
any man who has faith in our possi-
bilities in that respect; but there is a
limit even to the virtue of optimism. In
expounding his land policy Mr. Bodwell
said:

"There is also a very general opinion
that the amount of territory in British
Columbia available for the purposes of
settling is limited, and that there is a
great outcry against giving away what
is called our heritage to corporations.
Mr. Chairman, that idea is founded to
a large extent upon a misconception. Our
territory is 770 miles square by 480
miles the other. The area in acres is
236,544,000 acres. A portion of that
country is mineral country; a large por-
tion is agricultural and pastoral in its
character; and there is a considerable
area which is not fit for any purposes
of settlement of which we now have any
idea. But, sir, it has been estimated by
those who have the most extended know-
ledge of the country, who have been the
greatest explorers, and who have gath-
ered together what we call the most ac-
curate data upon the subject, that there
is agricultural, cultivable, tillable
land in the province of British Columbia
sufficient to support a population of
farmers of over two and a half mil-
lions of only four persons, it seems with-
out saying if we had a population of two
and a half millions of farmers we would
see many large cities, many towns and
villages, and that our urban population
would be as great, but greater, than our
strictly rural population."

There can be no doubt that two million
five hundred thousand farmers at 100
acres each would be 250,000,000 acres,
or something like 13,500,000 acres more
than the entire acreage of the province
as given by him in another part of
his speech. Optimism like this is quite
on a par with the financial policy which
he has based on such a statistical fabric
of arable, or even inhabitable, land in
the province. How Mr. Bodwell arrived
at such a remarkable conclusion it is
impossible and quite unnecessary to try
to determine. He must have been re-
viewing some of the old speeches of his
own valiant and unfortunate political
leader, Hon. Edward Blake. At a ban-
quet in honor of the arrival of the first
"Empress" at Vancouver in 1891, by the
irony of fate, Mr. Blake was the prin-
cipal speaker. In accounting for his
former attitude to the C. P. R., of the
policy of which the trans-Pacific line was
a culmination, he used the following
language:

"I unfortunately conceived the idea
that it would be a somewhat difficult
country for railway construction. It
seems to me, gentlemen, that the phrase
that I found that I applied to it was
that it was for a while a rather good
deal of prominence in some of the news-
papers, and it was this that I thought
from my study and research best de-
scribed the physical features of British
Columbia. (Laughter.) Some may think that I was
wrong and formed a misjudgment, but
it was at any rate the impression I had
formed at the time, and I was not con-
vinced by the evidence of your own eyes
(Applause). I came here two or three
years ago. I returned to my home in
the East and came back here again a
few days ago. I have naturally upon
each occasion spent a few days amongst
the vast plains of the rich interior, and
I hope, gentlemen, that before I go back
again I will be able to speak a few
more days there. As I approached that
beautiful and level country, I felt what
a refreshing change it was from the low
ranges of mountains, and the high snow-
capped peaks and the low fertile valleys
of the North West (Laughter). As I as-
cended the plains of the Rockies and
came down the mountain side with the
boundless level prairies of British Co-
lumbia, I turned my attention as we
were passing to the languid flow, and the
quiet desolation of the undisturbed
Kicking Horse (Laughter). Then we
crossed the plain of Columbia, were gently
driven down past the dead waters of the
Beaver, meandered past the placid Ti-
licilawet, then over the vast levels of the
Selkirk prairie, and on past the stag-
nant pools of the Skeena. Then we pas-
sed down by the silent and motionless
Thompson river, and ran along the slight-
ly elevated peak of land within which
the Fraser slowly, quietly and serenely
winds its sluggish way toward the great
ocean. (Laughter.) I turned from all
this scene of quiet beauty and serenity
and stretched my tired vision to the ut-
most to distinguish the horizon that with
uninterrupted view one could see so
plainly over the beautiful meadows of
the Selkirk, and the level prairies of
the interior of the Skeena. Then I pre-
sented was one vast expanse of cascades and
coast, and I came here a convert.
(Laughter and Applause.)"

Mr. Bodwell in studying Mr. Blake's
speech has evidently taken seriously
those ironical remarks of his one-time
political leader, and based his agricul-
tural policy on the strength of the hu-
morous description of the physical fea-
tures of British Columbia therein con-
tained. We will await with not unre-
asonable curiosity for an explanation of
his statements re agricultural possibili-
ties, or for a defence of his policy in
this particular.

Have You
Tried It?
Merschbaum Cut Plug smoking tobacco.
IT'S ALL RIGHT.
Sold Everywhere. 10c. per package.

DEATH IN BATTLE.

The student of history must be sur-
prised when he sees the loss of two or
three officers and half a score of men
in a battle in South Africa or the Phi-
lippines described as a serious casualty,
and it may be worth while, for the infor-
mation of those who have persuaded
themselves into the belief that we are
living in a particularly bloody time, to
say something in regard to military op-
erations in the past, and show how loss
of life in them compared with what we
at present deplore. La Fayette, speak-
ing in the chamber of deputies after the
Battle of Waterloo, said, "We know that
six hundred of the sons of France sleep
beside the Rhine and the Elbe. Who can
tell us how many have fallen on the
banks of the Danube and elsewhere?"
And he added that France's loyalty to
Napoleon had cost her more than the
lives of two millions of her sons. The
French account of the Battle of Water-
loo admits the loss of twenty thousand
men killed on that day. Where we shall
look for the greatest sacrifice in battle
it is difficult to say. The loss in some
of the conflicts in the centuries before
Christ was undoubtedly very great, but
no accurate account has been preserved.
Thus in the accounts of the Battle of
Marathon, when Greece arrested the ad-
vance of Persia, some writers say that
the Persians lost two hundred thousand
men out of six hundred thousand en-
gaged. Herodotus, on the other hand,
puts the Persian loss at not more than
six thousand four hundred, and the
Athenians at only one hundred and twen-
ty-nine. It seems scarcely credible, how-
ever, that the battle which decided the
fate of the vast Persian army should
have been attended with such small
casualties. In the days of Per-
sian, Assyrian and Babylonian supremacy,
there were battles in which the loss
of life is said to have been enormous,
but there is no means of ascertaining
anything definite about them. Coming
down to a later period, we find that in
the conflicts between the Roman Em-
pire and the Northern Barbarians, there
was a series of battles, in each of which
the death list exceeded twenty thousand.
How many of such there were is not
quite certain, but for a long period not
a year passed without the forces of
civilization and barbarism coming into
contact, and upwards of ten thousand
men on the side of Rome alone falling
in a single day. The scenes of the
operations between the Roman Empire
and the Teutonic tribes extended from
the mouth of the Rhine to the Black
Sea, and continued for a long period
with varying success. When the Goths
and the Huns afterwards broke through
the line of the Roman defences and
overran France, Spain, Italy and Tur-
key, the sacrifices of life were so tremen-
dous that no pretence was made at
keeping any account of it. It was dur-
ing the invasion of France by the Goths
that what is said to have been the most
bloody battle in all history was fought,
but the accounts of it are so mixed with
tradition that one must take them with
a great deal of allowance. The battle
was fought near Tours between the
Franks and the Goths and resulted in
the overwhelming defeat of the latter.
It is said that six hundred thousand
men were slain in this fight and that
the river Loire ran red with blood for
days afterwards. The tales of the
military operations of Genghis Khan
have not been preserved, but this terri-
ble leader, who devastated Asia about
750 years ago, is said to have sacrificed
over six million lives to his ambition to
become absolute monarch of the great-
est of the continents, Timur, or Tam-
erlane, who lived two hundred years
after Genghis, and whose ambitions
were in much the same direction, made
an almost equally terrible record. The
story of the war between England and
Scotland and the Civil Wars in England
show that in every battle the death list
bore an exceptionally high proportion to
the number of men engaged. Coming
down to more modern times, we find in
all the great European wars and in the
War of Secession in America, that the
sacrifice of life ran into thousands in one
day frequently, without being regarded
as exceptionally heavy. The conclusion
from these very scabby data seems to be
that, when we speak of heavy casu-
alties now-a-days in battles, we lose
sight of all proportion between the sacri-
fice of life attendant upon hostilities to-
day and that which accompanied those
of even a quarter of a century ago. The
opinion of those best qualified to judge
is that the day of heavy losses in battle
is passed, for the reason that it is im-
possible to bring into action that close per-
sonal contact which formed the feature
of battles in the past. If we take, for
example, a battle occurring in the Fourth
or Fifth century after Christ, between
the Roman forces and some of the Ger-
man tribes, as many as one hundred
thousand men would be engaged on each
side and the fight would consist of a
series of hand-to-hand struggles, lasting
all day. It was inevitable under such
circumstances that thousands of men
should fall, and as not the slightest care
was taken of the wounded, to fall meant
to die. To come nearer our own day,
we may refer to the Battle of Water-
loo, in which about one hundred and
fifty thousand men were engaged. The
field of Waterloo only occupied a front-
age of about three miles. In our day,
if seventy thousand men were attack-
ing seventy thousand others, the range
of battle would extend along a line prob-
ably fifty miles in length. Therefore,
while we have improved the engines of
warfare, so as to make them far more
deadly than before, we have reduced the
proportionate number of those slain in
battle by nearly the same ratio as we
have increased the efficiency of the
weapons.

SUNNITE AND SHIITE HAIR GROWTH.
The Mahometan religion is divided into
two principal sects, the Sunnites and the
Shiites. The members of these sects can
be readily distinguished by the fashion in
which the hair grows on their arms, for
while on those of the Sunnites the growth
turns downward from shoulder to wrist
on the interior side and upwards from the
wrist to shoulder posteriorly, the hair on
the Shiites arms presents the contrary ap-
pearance on both sides of the arms. This
singular divergence is produced by the man-
ner of washing their arms as prescribed by
tenets of their faith. The Shiites, while
Sunnites hold it orthodox to stroke their
arms, after washing them, from shoulder
to wrist on front, and from wrist to
shoulder on back, the Shiites adopt this
practice and stroke their arms in the
opposite ways, and hence the two diver-
sities in which the hair is seen to grow on
the arms of the two sects.

THE VALUE OF LIFE.

Guizot relates in his History of
France that at the Battle of Waterloo,
Gen. Hill approached Wellington and
asked for instructions. "You may be
killed, sir," said Hill, "and what do you
direct us to do?" The reply was: "To
die to the last man, so that all the Prus-
sians may come up." This utterance is as
heroic as any recorded in history. It was
worthy of the pivotal occasion on which
it was spoken, for Hill approached the
charge with which he declared he would
annihilate the English. Within half an
hour the history of Europe changed.
The history of Wellington's campaigns
shows that he was careful of the lives of
his soldiers. His "final instructions" were
therefore not the outcome of help-
lessness, but of deliberate purpose and
for a definite object. His spirit was
shared by his men. "Hold firm, 55th,"
he exclaimed, as the French heavy cav-
alry came on in the charge, and the
soldiers answered: "Don't be afraid.
We know our duty."

This incident shows that there is at
least one thing more precious than life,
and that is duty, and it is the glory of
the human race that there have been at
all times a minority, at least, who have
put duty first and life afterwards. Prob-
ably most of us would under the stimu-
lus of circumstances do the same thing.
A physical fear of death is as natural as
a physical shudder before plunging into
cold water. Custom may lessen it, but
hardly ever wholly eradicate it, which
is natural enough. Any why should not
a mentally and physically sound organi-
sm revolt at the idea of death? But
with this physical fear there is present
in most people a readiness to place the
preservation of life second to the dis-
charge of duty. It is inconceivable that
in the economy of existence the greater
should be subordinated to the less.
Hence we may fairly argue that the
value of life consists in the fact that it
may be employed in the discharge of
duty, and that there is something higher
and nobler than mere living. If this
were not so, why should the soldier
cheerfully surrender his life upon the
battlefield, or the nurse risk hers to care
for a patient stricken with some deadly
pestilence?

All this may seem, and is in a sense,
commonplace enough. But it is worth
thinking over a little, so as to get it
fully impressed upon the mind, for it
proves that life is not of itself an end,
but a means to an end. It is idle to pre-
tend that there is anything heroic in
laying down one's life for another, or for
some great cause, if death ends all. If
that is the end, the wise man is he who
soonest flees from danger, all the teach-
ings of the best and noblest lives are a
long-drawn-out lie, and the greatest
courage would of necessity be the great-
est cowardice. Why should we die for an-
other, if death ends all? Let the other
die; that will be the end of him, and
we can go on living, which, under the
doctrine of the modern Sadducees, is all
there is any necessity for us to think
about.

A rather animated discussion is in
progress in the literary world as to the
evidence of immortality, but it does
not appear to have occurred to any who
have participated in it, at least as far
as we have seen, that this inherent
conviction of the well-ordered mind—a
conviction confined to no age, race or creed
—that there is something greater than
life and the performance of which alone
gives life any value, is an irrefragable
proof that there must be something for
the individual beyond this life, and in
preparation for which this life may be
employed.

There are no chains stronger than
verbal chains, no fetters more restrictive
than definitions. We have spoken above
of duty, using the word which came from
the lips of the gallant 55th. But what
is meant is something more than simply
the discharge of an obligation. Perhaps
we can express the higher meaning of it
by an illustration. A great chorus is
singing some majestic anthem, and the
air throbs with harmony. Suddenly an-
other voice, perhaps it is a clear soprano,
or a ringing tenor, or a pervading bass,
joins the others, and we are conscious
of a new beauty in what before seemed
beautiful enough. So, perhaps, to that
great harmony of which the Omnipresent
Creator must of necessity be the centre,
an act of duty accomplished adds
something. This, then, is what we un-
derstand by duty, not an obligation only,
but a co-operation on our part with that
which is the immut thought of
the Divine, and this is why it is that duty
faithfully discharged can alone give
value to life.

Flavored and seasoned in wood, rich and
elegant, with the best materials used by
distillers, it is no wonder that Jesse Moore
is the leading whiskey in the world.

EDUCATIONAL.

CROFTON HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
ESTABLISHED 1898.

The school will reopen for the Lent Term
on Monday, January 13th.
For prospectus apply to

MIS. GORDON
Late of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Collegiate School

For Boys
VICTORIA, B. C.
PATRON AND VISITOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA

STAFF:
J. W. Laing, Esq., M. A., Oxon,
Head Master.
Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M. A., Cantab.
Cyril H. Jackson, Esq., B. A.,
Oxford.
H. J. S. Muskett, Esq.,
St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Moderate terms for boarders and day
scholars. Boarders may, by the wish of
their parents and guardians, attend any
place of instruction in the summer vaca-
tion. The Easter Term will commence
on Monday, January 6, 1902, at 2:30 p. m.
Apply to Head Master

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS.

Sir,—Let us hope that before nomination
day more interest than is now manifest
will be taken in the approaching school
ratepayers' election. It is evident that the
importance of the duties, and the vast expendi-
ture (some \$200,000) to be made in the
selection of proper persons for the im-
portant office of school trustee. This
important matter is too much to be de-
plored. Nothing that has recently occurred in-
dicates the least interest in school affairs,
except the important issue be-
tween the board and their superintendent
regarding their relative positions, but which
matters of more serious import.
The advantages to the community in
maintaining the public schools in the high-
est state of efficiency are so well under-
stood and recognized, that one fears that
any criticism may be regarded as adverse
to them, whereas my sincere desire is to
only calmly consider our present position.
A careful review of such data as is read-
ily obtainable, however, leads to the con-
clusion that the expenditure for educational
purposes is increasing at a rate, out of proportion
to other public works, and calls for the most careful consideration, if
the inevitable result, when the burden be-
comes unbearable, is to be avoided.
It may not be generally known how
steadily and persistently this increase has
been to illustrate what, allow me to sub-
mit in a brief form as possible, the follow-
ing statements with the hope that the
most interested may read, and inwardly
digest them:

The gross cost of city schools for
1898 was \$53,621
The gross cost of city schools for
1900 was 57,503
The gross (approximate) but not in-
cluding needed funds for 1901, is 61,000
The gross cost of the Provincial govern-
ment, the net cost to the city being for
1901 being approximately \$29,000.
The changes, however, recently made in
the Revenue and School Acts will in 1902,
reduce the net amount contributed
by the government, and therefore increase
the burden on the city as will be seen by
the following estimated statement:

To interest and sinking fund on
school debt for 1901 \$ 5,808
To estimated sum to complete new
High School in addition to the \$30,000
now borrowed for this purpose in
1901 6,000
To current expenditure for general
school purposes, based on three
previous years, and with the same
ratio of increase 61,000

Total estimated expenditure
for 1902 \$72,808
Less the Provincial govern-
ment grant for 1902 \$32,500
From which must be deducted
the Revenue tax formerly
collected by the Provincial govern-
ment, now to be taken by the govern-
ment, say 10,000 22,500
Estimated net cost to the city
for 1902 \$50,308

This is to be contributed entirely by
the city and is over \$24,000 in excess of that
required in 1901, nearly all of which addi-
tional sum must fall on the ratepayers,
exclusive of real estate as that is already
charged with the maximum allowed for
school purposes.

SEPTIC TANKS.

Sir,—A gentleman from Vancouver in-
forms me that Vancouver has a sewer sys-
tem with three outlets into the harbor. In
order to avoid polluting the water in the
harbor, a septic tank has been built at the
outlet of each. These tanks are close to
the water's edge, on land belonging to the
corporation, and the effluent flows from
them into the harbor. If the sewers
emptied into the open sea, these tanks
would be unnecessary. The crystalline
fluid from the tanks, swarms with bacteria
of various orders. In the majority of in-
stances, where the sewer system has been
or is used, the object of their use is and
has been the prevention of pollution of
rivers and fresh water streams by fecal
and unwholesome sewage, as well from
manufactures of other industrial institu-
tions. In these cases the effluent is the most
pure, and the effluent from the sewers
is probably that at the outlets from these
septic or septic tanks have been built.
Victoria's sewerage flows in a liquid form
into the sea, thus rendering tanks unneces-
sary.

The civic authorities have passed a by-
law, the second this year, authorizing them
to borrow one hundred thousand dollars
for the purpose of building septic tanks,
not at the water's edge, but in the
distant outskirts of the city. This num-
ber of dollars is confessed to be only the
thin edge of the wedge and further de-
mands will annually be made.

The city authorities will have to buy
land where to bury these tanks, for surely
the authorities would not shirk them in
the middle of roads, like water tanks, in
proposed to have one or more large tanks
or a number of small ones? Now, what
earth is the use of these tanks, if their
outlet is to be into the common sewer
and empty at Clover point, or in another
instance, the near outside sea of
Victoria harbor? If the effluent from
the tanks is to be carried to the main
sewer, the pipes would have to radi-
ate to the tanks. On the other hand, if
the system of pipes, not having an outlet
at the sea, but in some inland place, is
opted, it will necessitate a much more
elaborate system of pipes, filter beds, and
their necessary constant attention, for gen-
erally speaking, the gates of the tanks
would have to be opened and shut twice
during the twenty-four hours, thus requir-
ing, even if automatic, an increase of
salaries of officials. In this case what is to
be done with the deodorized fluids or
liquid manure? Surely it is not intended to
run this down the gutters, to form pools,
stagnate, and a dire nuisance, simply
removing it from one place to another.
Where a number of rich people, having
large parcels of land, say at or near Ketchikan
Hill, they might dig together and build
a septic tank or tanks and use the over-
flow to irrigate their gardens and fields,
and so make perhaps useful and profitable,
also conducive to their particular health.
Having a sufficient elevation this could
be done. These benefits to them-
selves might or ought to induce them to
help themselves, until the established
sewer system reached them and others.
The provincial health officer told the cor-
poration when they consulted him, that
the province would not financially drain
the tank plan proposed to be only a tem-
porary makeshift. "The citizens accus-
tomed being perpetually financially drained
for this purpose. The health of the com-
munity depends very much on the care they
take of their surroundings. By and by
every resident in isolated places will de-
mand a tank, a la side walks and macadam
roads. They have voices and votes, don't
cher know?" I. S. H.

"THE TRACK OF A LIE."
Sir,—The thought came to me after per-
using your editorial reference to the rumor
concerning Mr. Gordon, that it would be
instructive to follow the travels of the
falsehood, and to produce the various news-
papers in which it has appeared. The
editorial of Klipping's short story: "The Track of a
Lie," will remember with what interest
I followed the course of the same. The
editorial of Klipping's short story: "The
Track of a Lie," will remember with what
interest I followed the course of the same.
A brief review of the tale will, I am
sure, be read with pleasure.

A discussion at the club in an inter-
esting manner, and the far-reaching ef-
fects following a simple act or remark
causes Hawkins to exclaim, "Consequences
of our acts eternal? Bosh! What's what
the ladies say. See now! I'll tell you an
idle little superstition I picked up the
other day." The ladies say that "Allah
allows the tiger one rupee eight annas a
day for his food." Do you mean to say
that is going to come of an idle sen-
tence like that? I say it. You hear it.
Well?

"The listener published the quaint super-
stition in the local paper. It was copied
in Madras, Ceylon, Borneo, in Singapore.
It travelled over the Pacific to San Fran-
cisco, and thence to New York and New
York, southward to New Orleans, and
northward to Toronto. Over the Atlantic
it was carried to London and London
Back to Bombay it came, having escaped
the papers there on its outward travels.
From thence to the original starting
place. The "Story of a Lie," closes with
the following:

"The story of a mother shows the face
of her sleeping child. I fed Hawkins
through the paper cuttings, and then
the child was born. The child was born,
this lower jaw dropped. 'By Jove!' said he,
'I was wrong—it should have been a rupee
one penny only—not one-eight.' Then,
Hawkins said, 'You have swindled the
whole world out of the sum of eight annas,
' nominally one shilling." X.

New Years' Specialties

WE SHALL ADVISE YOU OF EACH DAY.

Have You Tried Our Liqueurs?

POUSSE CAFE
BENEDICTINE
CHARTREUSE
PUNCH AU RUM

CACAO CHOUVA,
FRENCH AND
ITALIAN
VERMOUTH.

And All Lines of Best Goods.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

THE LEADING GROCERS.

Not Sold Anywhere Else.

There's only one post office in this town and
only one Slater Shoe Agency. You can't buy
"Slater Shoes" from any other dealer here.

The manufac-
turers make this
rule so that they
can keep tabs
on their differ-
ent agents and
always have
their selections
up to the times.
All "Slater
Shoes" are
Goodyear Welt-
ed, perfectly
smooth inside, no tacks, lumps or threads
under the foot.
To be a genuine "Slater" the sole must be
stamped with the makers' trade mark, a slate
frame with name and price. \$5.50 and \$4.00.

J. FULLERTON
AND
J. H. BAKER
SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

Common Sense Bob Sleighs Farm and Express Wagons Buggies, Carts, Sulkies.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.

Although Our Sales

Were exceptionally large during the Xmas week, our stock of Groceries for the New
Year's holiday is unexcelled. THE WORLD'S BEST BOUGHT RIGHT. The prices
will affirm our oft repeated claim: Always the Cheapest.

CHRISTIE BROWN'S CELEBRATED
GOODS.
Sandwiches (assorted flavors), per lb. 20c.
Gougiers, per lb. 20c.
Fruit Cakes, 1's and 2's 25c. and 50c.
Plum Puddings, 1's and 2's 25c. and 50c.

CHEESE.
Gorgonzola, per lb. 50c.
Gouda, per lb. 50c.
Swiss, per lb. 35c.
Rich Canadian Cream, per lb. 15c.

Albert Biscuits, per lb.



For Singers and Speakers

Throat Pastilles

Containing Glycerine, Eucalyptol, Menthol, Capsicum and Licorice, are highly recommended for affections of the throat.

Tin Box 25c.

Cyrus H. Bowes

98 Government St., Near Yates St.
Telephone 425.

BIG CUT IN PRICES

To clear up our Holiday Goods, we are prepared till January 1st to give

25 Per Cent Discount On the Following

PURSES, WALLET, WRITING CASES, PHOTO FRAMES, WORK BOXES, JEWEL CASES, COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, DOLLS, GAMES, SETS OF BOOKS, CALENDARS, FOOT-BALLS, ART PICTURES, &c.

All the goods are new stock. Do not forget one-fourth off marked prices. For one week only.

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd.

61 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A. K. MUNRO, President.
H. S. HENDERSON, Manager.

Victoria, B.C.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods.
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Contractors Plant, Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.

WHARF STREET

Telephone 3,
P.O. Box 422.
Victoria, B. C.

HAY CHOICE TIMOTHY OR CLOVER

In Any Quantity

At the Lowest Price.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

It is unnecessary to cry "Never give up" to the man who is trying to sell a book or borrow money for a drink.

Copying Books

FOR FINEST
OFFICE USE

Pope Stationery Co.

Tel. 271. 119 Government St.

Watch the New Year



WE HAVE IN STOCK SOME VERY

GOLD

WATCHES

ALL SIZES.

Suitable For New Year Presentations

The cases are some 18kt. and other 14kt. quality, and every watch is guaranteed to be an excellent time-keeper.

C. E. REDFERN, - 43 Gov't Street

ANNOUNCED

BY PASTORS

Services to Be Held Today
in Churches of the
City.

Rev. Canon Beaulieu will preach in the morning, and in the evening there will be a musical service, at Christ Church cathedral. The order of the music follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Intermezzo Dr. Sawyer
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum Woodward in E flat
Benedictus Troutbeck
Hymns 62, 60, 59
Kyrie 62, 60, 59
Voluntary—Xmas Sonata Otto Diehl
EVENING.
Voluntary—Grand Chorus Jules Grison
Processional Hymn 60
Magnificat Cathedral Psalter
Hymns 62, 60, 59
Nunc Dimittis St. John
Antiphon—Worship Him Snaper
CAROLS.

Ring Out Ye Bells—J. H. Wallis
In Bethlehem of Judah, J. H. Wallis
Daybreak Bernhardt Tours
Sweeter Than Songs of Summer
Now Dies in David's City John Swire
The Golden Crown J. Stainer
Holy Night, Powerful Night, John Darnley
Angels From the Realms of Glory
Hymns 62, 60, 59
Recessional Hymn 62, 60, 59
Voluntary—Xmas Postlude Gullman

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evening at 7, at St. John's church, the rector, Rev. Percival Adams, being the preacher at the morning service. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.
Organ—He Shall Feed His Flock—Handel
Te Deum in E Allen
Antiphon—O Zion That Bringest Good Tidings J. T. Field
Hymns 61, 62, 60
Organ—All We Like Sheep Handel
EVENING.
Organ—I Knew That My Redeemer Lived Handel
Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, in D Allen
Antiphon—O Zion That Bringest Good Tidings J. T. Field
Hymns 61, 62, 60
In place of the sermon in the evening the story of the Incarnation, by Dr. Roberts, will be sung by the choir. The story of the birth of our Lord from the Old Testament and some of the particulars of that birth from the New Testament. Copies of the words will be provided. The part of the narrator will be taken by Mr. H. C. Cave, and the soprano solo by Miss Palmer.

Rev. E. G. Miller will preach morning and evening at St. Barnabas church. The music follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Offertory Savage
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Psalm Sir H. S. Oakeley
Benedictus Sir H. S. Oakeley
Antiphon—And There Were Shepherds Williams
Tenor Solo, Mr. J. S. Floyd.
Voluntary—Cradle Song Spilney
Voluntary—Processional March 67, 50
EVENING.
Voluntary—Stelliana A. W. Marchant
Processional Hymn 60
Psalm Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Snaper in G
Nunc Dimittis Snaper in G
Tidings Dr. Stainer
Hymns 62, 61
In place of the sermon in the evening the story of the Incarnation, by Dr. Roberts, will be sung by the choir. The story of the birth of our Lord from the Old Testament and some of the particulars of that birth from the New Testament. Copies of the words will be provided. The part of the narrator will be taken by Mr. H. C. Cave, and the soprano solo by Miss Palmer.

Rev. E. G. Miller will preach morning and evening at St. Barnabas church. The music follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Offertory Savage
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Psalm Sir H. S. Oakeley
Benedictus Sir H. S. Oakeley
Antiphon—And There Were Shepherds Williams
Tenor Solo, Mr. J. S. Floyd.
Voluntary—Cradle Song Spilney
Voluntary—Processional March 67, 50
EVENING.
Voluntary—Stelliana A. W. Marchant
Processional Hymn 60
Psalm Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Snaper in G
Nunc Dimittis Snaper in G
Tidings Dr. Stainer
Hymns 62, 61
In place of the sermon in the evening the story of the Incarnation, by Dr. Roberts, will be sung by the choir. The story of the birth of our Lord from the Old Testament and some of the particulars of that birth from the New Testament. Copies of the words will be provided. The part of the narrator will be taken by Mr. H. C. Cave, and the soprano solo by Miss Palmer.

Rev. E. G. Miller will preach morning and evening at St. Barnabas church. The music follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Offertory Savage
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Psalm Sir H. S. Oakeley
Benedictus Sir H. S. Oakeley
Antiphon—And There Were Shepherds Williams
Tenor Solo, Mr. J. S. Floyd.
Voluntary—Cradle Song Spilney
Voluntary—Processional March 67, 50
EVENING.
Voluntary—Stelliana A. W. Marchant
Processional Hymn 60
Psalm Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Snaper in G
Nunc Dimittis Snaper in G
Tidings Dr. Stainer
Hymns 62, 61
In place of the sermon in the evening the story of the Incarnation, by Dr. Roberts, will be sung by the choir. The story of the birth of our Lord from the Old Testament and some of the particulars of that birth from the New Testament. Copies of the words will be provided. The part of the narrator will be taken by Mr. H. C. Cave, and the soprano solo by Miss Palmer.

Rev. E. G. Miller will preach morning and evening at St. Barnabas church. The music follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Offertory Savage
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Psalm Sir H. S. Oakeley
Benedictus Sir H. S. Oakeley
Antiphon—And There Were Shepherds Williams
Tenor Solo, Mr. J. S. Floyd.
Voluntary—Cradle Song Spilney
Voluntary—Processional March 67, 50
EVENING.
Voluntary—Stelliana A. W. Marchant
Processional Hymn 60
Psalm Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Snaper in G
Nunc Dimittis Snaper in G
Tidings Dr. Stainer
Hymns 62, 61
In place of the sermon in the evening the story of the Incarnation, by Dr. Roberts, will be sung by the choir. The story of the birth of our Lord from the Old Testament and some of the particulars of that birth from the New Testament. Copies of the words will be provided. The part of the narrator will be taken by Mr. H. C. Cave, and the soprano solo by Miss Palmer.

Rev. E. G. Miller will preach morning and evening at St. Barnabas church. The music follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Offertory Savage
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Psalm Sir H. S. Oakeley
Benedictus Sir H. S. Oakeley
Antiphon—And There Were Shepherds Williams
Tenor Solo, Mr. J. S. Floyd.
Voluntary—Cradle Song Spilney
Voluntary—Processional March 67, 50
EVENING.
Voluntary—Stelliana A. W. Marchant
Processional Hymn 60
Psalm Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Snaper in G
Nunc Dimittis Snaper in G
Tidings Dr. Stainer
Hymns 62, 61
In place of the sermon in the evening the story of the Incarnation, by Dr. Roberts, will be sung by the choir. The story of the birth of our Lord from the Old Testament and some of the particulars of that birth from the New Testament. Copies of the words will be provided. The part of the narrator will be taken by Mr. H. C. Cave, and the soprano solo by Miss Palmer.

Rev. E. G. Miller will preach morning and evening at St. Barnabas church. The music follows:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Offertory Savage
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Psalm Sir H. S. Oakeley
Benedictus Sir H. S. Oakeley
Antiphon—And There Were Shepherds Williams
Tenor Solo, Mr. J. S. Floyd.
Voluntary—Cradle Song Spilney
Voluntary—Processional March 67, 50
EVENING.
Voluntary—Stelliana A. W. Marchant
Processional Hymn 60
Psalm Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Snaper in G
Nunc Dimittis Snaper in G
Tidings Dr. Stainer
Hymns 62, 61
In place of the sermon in the evening the story of the Incarnation, by Dr. Roberts, will be sung by the choir. The story of the birth of our Lord from the Old Testament and some of the particulars of that birth from the New Testament. Copies of the words will be provided. The part of the narrator will be taken by Mr. H. C. Cave, and the soprano solo by Miss Palmer.

Tomorrow May Never Come

You may fully intend to insure tomorrow? How do you know there will be a tomorrow—for you? Insure today. Do not wait because of your present inability to carry a large amount; a small policy is better than none. Besides, while you are waiting, the cost is increasing! Take out a policy for some amount now, while you can get it.

The most attractive policies are issued by THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. It will pay you to examine before insuring elsewhere.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
District Manager

"Not Visionary," but an established fact—"doubting and knowing ones" bow to the inevitable "THE FIT-REFORM" just as they did when making their first purchase of boots ready-to-wear--pocket the difference--twixt ready-to-wear and custom made--"then smile."



Overcoats and Suits
\$12 to \$25.

Trousers, \$3 to \$6.

Boys' and Youths' Suits, \$5 to \$12.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

"Go Way Back and Sit Down"

And over a hundred other late popular Songs and Piano pieces at

5c. per Copy

Big Reduction in Prices of Mandolins, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Etc. We must have room for our new stock and will sell below cost to clear.

FLETCHER BROS.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

CHRISTMAS AT OTTER POINT.

Pleasant Christmas Entertainment Enjoyed by Young and Old.

The school house here was the scene last Thursday night of a very pleasant gathering. The annual Xmas tree was a great success, a great many people being present. A very pleasant programme was rendered, and each part was sustained with great credit by each contributor. Mr. Henry Clark acted as chairman and fulfilled the obligation excellently.

After the programme was gone through Santa Claus paid us a visit, and distributed the gifts to the children. Then games and dancing were indulged in until 12 a. m. on Friday when "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and each weary, happy individual vended their way homeward. A most enjoyable time was spent. Below is the programme:

Chorus—Hark the Herald Angels Sing.
Solo—Jack's Come Home Today P. Clark
Recitation—The Farmer's Rhunder H. Anderson
Solo—Prior of Orders Gray E. Clark
Reading—Report of Missionary Society
Chorus—Land of the Maple J. P. Fletcher
Solo—When I Was a Boy at School J. P. Fletcher
Solo—Who's dat er Calling? W. H. Anderson
Solo—Old Folks at Home H. Clark
Recitation—Who's dat er Calling? W. H. Anderson
Solo—Last Rose of Summer Miss Majorie Anderson
Solo—Four Away Mrs. W. H. Anderson
Solo—Peace and War W. H. Anderson
Trio—Poor Old Maids—in costume H. Clark
Reading—The Deacon E. Fletcher
Solo—Wade Me for the Master E. Fletcher
Recitation—Just Like the Men H. Campbell
Santa Claus.

ENJOYABLE DANCE.

Pupils of Mrs. Lester Entertain Their Friends at A. O. U. Hall.

On Friday evening the pupils attending Mrs. Lester's popular dancing class gave an informal dance in A. O. U. hall, to which they invited their relatives and friends. The affair was very enjoyable and dancing was kept up till early morning. During the evening light refreshments were served. About 50 couples took part in the dancing and there were many spectators.

Two good boys wanted for night work messenger service, 74 Douglas street.

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

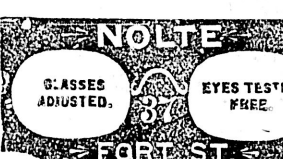
Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Telephone Call 129

Garrison Dance

The Garrison Dance Club will resume their regular series of dances at Work Point Barracks on Friday, January 3rd. All old friends are cordially invited.



15 Per Cent Off

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES in gold and gold filled, made according to order and New Year Gifts. I have them in all styles, and until the 1st of the year will reduce all prices \$5.00. That means \$12.00 for \$10.00; \$10.00 for \$8.00; \$8.00 for \$7.00; \$5.00 for \$4.00; \$4.00 for \$3.00. Sight will be carefully tested after 1st January.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.
65 Yates St., near Douglas.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BLUTH, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Blue Ribbon White Label Tea is delicious.

Cutlery at Cheapside.

Tools for the boys at Cheapside.

Heating Stoves in great variety at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Tea sets at Cheapside.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offer at very reasonable prices Bound Poet's Presentation Volumes and Juvenile Books. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

We have a few Nice Calendars and Cards which we are selling at cost price to clear.

Ormond's Bookstore
96 Gov't Street

Have your Xmas Upholstering done by Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street.

Bridge—The new card game at Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Cosy Corners made and all kinds of Upholstering done to order. Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street.

R. T. Williams will be a candidate for Central Ward in the municipal election.

Smokeless Cartridges

The latest and best for shot-guns and rifles at

John Barnsley & Co.

115 Government Street.

Kodaks and Films

The popular route to Nanaimo is by the Victoria and Sidney Railway and steamer requails every Monday and Thursday. Single fare \$1.50; Return good for ten days \$2.50.

Xmas Cards by the million at Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Fancy Foot Stools and Fancy Easy Chairs at lowest prices at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas street, phone 718.

Do you want to double your money? Buy Similkameen Valley Coal Co., Ltd. now at 50c. January 1, 1902, it will cost you \$1.00. J. E. Church, Broker, 14 Truncheon Ave.

We have still a number of good Elder Down Quills to dispose of. A very large one, before the cold snap comes? The few we have left, are all good values. Weiler Bros.

Wellington Coal

The Alexandria Mines having closed down we are again supplying the old reliable Wellington Coal at \$6 per ton. Weight guaranteed.

HALL & WALKER

Tel. Call No. 83 100 Government St.

Wellington Coal

The Alexandria Mines having closed down we are again supplying the old reliable Wellington Coal at \$6 per ton. Weight guaranteed.

HALL & WALKER

Tel. Call No. 83 100 Government St.

Wellington Coal

The Alexandria Mines having closed down we are again supplying the old reliable Wellington Coal at \$6 per ton. Weight guaranteed.

HALL & WALKER

Tel. Call No. 83 100 Government St.

Disaster Is Great

Reported Loss of Nine Ships Swept From Their Moorings in Clallam Bay.

Steveston Submerged and Dykes on the Lower Fraser Destroyed.

Great Damage to Canneries and Other Property—Many Ships Aground.

Seattle, Dec. 28.—The grimest story of marine disaster in all the history of the North Pacific is expected by local marine men from Clallam bay today. The fate of nine vessels, caught by the Christmas storm in that body of water, which lies like a trap right in the path of southwest gales, is not known. Old mariners fear that one or all may be lost. Sound tugs went on the lookout for these craft yesterday. Some of these tugs are expected in port today. Their advent is being awaited with anxiety.

These vessels are:
WILLIAM H. MACY (American ship).
BANGALORE (American ship).
OWENBEE (British ship).
IVEMA (British ship).
KATIE PLICKINGER (American barkentine).
CARLTON (American bark).
Three American schooners, names unknown.

All these vessels were at anchor in Clallam bay Christmas day. None of them were known to have left before the closing down of night on the waters. Any of their number caught in the bay during the storm could not have escaped. This is the opinion of marine men well versed in the winds of the straits. Clallam bay, with the rocks of Vancouver island opposite it, and to its rear the canyons of the Olympics so lying that they carry the blasts of a southwest wind direct upon its exposed surface, has long been regarded with fear by mariners during such a storm as that of Christmas day. So placed are the mountains behind it that they draw down a southwest gale upon this spot. They concentrate all its blasts upon a few square miles of water. For a vessel to let go anchor to such a wind is to run the risk of forcing up on the rocks of Vancouver island, across the strait. That shore offers no harbor. The lack of seaway in the strait precludes the possibility of beating against the hurricane out into the open ocean.

This was the position of the nine craft Christmas day. Had they time to un-anchor and put to sea, they would have been safe. The storm of Christmas night gave them no such chance. All over the North Pacific coast it burst in its full fury without a preliminary warning. It came in a sudden squall and raged, a full hurricane.

The further fact that this storm came with the night is regarded as another reason for fear. There was little chance for escape in the daytime. With darkness the dangers of the situation thickened.

No report of any member of this fleet has come to port. Whether or not they were all lost will probably not be known before several days. Some news is expected before nightfall.

OTHER DISASTERS.
Several other disasters have come to light with the working of the Townsend wire. The American ships B. F. Packard and Santa Clara, and the British ship Bankham had a rough experience in Royal Roads bay. They were lying at anchor when the gale came on them. The Santa Clara dragged out and went on Trial Island, above Victoria. There she lay full of water. The Packard drifted to a rocky point and the Bankham broke away and has not been heard from. This intelligence was yesterday received by Capt. Libbey, of the Puget Sound Tugboat company, in a despatch from Victoria.

The vessels broke adrift at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. The same day the Pioneer temporarily lost the schooner William Bowden off Port Townsend. Two hawsers parted and their gear went by the board. Later the Bowden was picked up and towed to her destination at Tacoma.

It will in all probability be many days before the full extent of the storm's damage will be known. Whether or not many vessels were lost and whether lives went with them are questions which may take some time to answer. The tug and coasting craft to glean from the shore of Vancouver island.

DROWNED AT WHATCOM.
New Whatcom, Wash., Dec. 28.—The storm of Thursday wrought great damage to property along the waterfront here. J. B. Leonard was drowned while attempting to take a sail boat to Shelton. A large portion of the grade of the Great Northern's new water front on the south of this city was destroyed by the action of the waves.

STEVESTON INUNDATED.
Great Destruction of Property in the Fraser Delta.

Vancouver, Dec. 28.—(Special Correspondence)—The town of Steveston is under water on the North Arm, the Al-Bance and Labrador rivers are said to be totally destroyed. The Cleve Cannery company's fishing station is carried away. Damage to dykes and roads is enormous, aggregating hundreds of thousands.

The latest report of the condition of the Victoria cable is that it will not be in working order until next week. News of the great storm which wrought by storm continues to come in. Sea and Lulu island are partially flooded while the high moving waters overcame the dykes in places, at Ladner's little damage was done, however.

Just before the sailing of the steamer Chamer, Mr. R. Burdiss received word that Sea Island and Lulu island are four feet under water, that the dykes have nearly washed away, that the Al-Bance cannery is wrecked and other canneries have sustained serious damage. A house with six Japanese in it was washed away. The Japanese narrowly escaped death, but their property was lost. A sensational report was received, but it was not given out.

Mr. Grove, of Brockton Point light house, in speaking of the violence of

the storm, stated that he had to sweep off the light house glasses from salt and dirt before washing them. That the tide was unusually high and the wind was the strongest in 13 years, the waves and spray reaching a height of 40 feet. When the storm was at its height it was 40 feet long, which had been torn up by the roots, was lifted up by the wind and born over the lighthouse into the water. Next morning 51 big fish between the lighthouse and Townsend point had been lifted out by the roots or levelled to the ground.

The storm did the heaviest damage in English bay. The foundations of several cottages have been washed away. The Simpson bath houses have been wrecked, and the boat houses demolished on the left of the baths facing the sea.

English bay cannery, Greer's beach, was partly wrecked and a large quantity of salmon scattered all over the beach. All next day cases of salmon were being carted away. Among this salmon, however, were many cases bearing the brand name of canneries which must have come from some ship in distress. These cases had not been in the water long as the wood was scarcely soaked. The damage to city property in Stanley park is estimated at \$1,000. The damage to telephone and telephone wires about \$50,000. The total aggregate damage is thought to have been fully \$75,000.

Small shipping suffered very much and in some places along the foreshore the contour of the shore line has been changed. The road leading to the water works, Simpson's, up the Capilano, is barricaded with fallen trees. Plate glass and window panes were smashed all over the city and fences and sheds are down in every direction.

ESTIMATES OF DAMAGES.

Vancouver, Dec. 28.—(Special Correspondence)—The Colonist correspondent was in direct telephonic communication with Steveston and Elburn this morning. The total loss at Steveston is about \$80,000. The Albion Island cannery appears to have suffered the most. All their cabins, used by Japanese, whites and Indians, have been washed away. Much of the salmon stored in the cannery has been soaked with water and much damage has been done by the displacing of tides. The Scottish-Canadian suffered about \$3,000 loss. The corner was knocked off the Colonial by a wave which swept all the canneries on the river suffered to a greater or less extent, but none sustained a very heavy loss.

The dykes are all gone. At the Cleve's camp 10 Japanese are said to have been drowned in the flood. They were missing and could not be accounted for. This morning, however, it was rumored that the missing men had turned up. The rumor has not been confirmed.

From Elburn it was learned that at Terra Nova the loss was estimated at \$25,000. The canneries suffering the worst on the islands were the Labrador, said to be almost totally demolished; the Albion, the Scottish-Canadian and the Colonial, as well as the Cleve cannery station. The loss to the canneries has not been estimated. The loss estimated by the destruction of the dykes is \$30,000, and the total loss to dykes, ruined crops and canneries has been roughly computed at \$150,000, bringing the total sum up to \$200,000. Damages along the river as far as has been ascertained, but it is feared that much more damage has been done elsewhere than has not yet been reported.

THE BROKEN CABLE.

The latest report from the C. P. R. Telegraph company is that the cable broken by the steamship Arangi will not be ready for business for several days yet. It transpires that when the Arangi's anchor fouled the cable, that the steamship was so rapidly drifting ashore that almost everyone on board had secured life belts, and at one time the cable was in imminent danger of being beached.

DAMAGE AT NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Dec. 28.—(Special)—About \$200 damage was done to the lighthouse at Entrance island by the storm. The boat house and steps were carried away and other damage done.

THEIR FATE IN DOUBT.

The ship Santa Clara is still hard and fast on Trial Island, listed over on her port beam, to all appearances a wreck, yesterday's efforts to float her having failed. The four-masted schooner Minnie E. Cairnes was wrecked on Smith Island, and the end is not yet. Yesterday there were rumors of the loss of a fleet of nine ships which were anchored in Clallam bay when the gale blew from the southwest on Christmas night. The papers publish long accounts of the probable loss of these vessels by their having dragged their anchors during the gale and been blown on to the rocky shores of Vancouver Island, on which coast the great wind was setting with awful force. According to reports received by officers of the steamer Majestic from the office of the Puget Sound Tugboat company at Port Townsend, however, all these vessels are reported safe, although many were more or less damaged as a result of the storm. The steamers Titania, Athenian and Glenagary, which arrived from Seattle yesterday, brought no news of the disaster. The Titania passed on to Nanaimo, but the Athenian and Glenagary were delayed by the storm. The Athenian sighted a drifting red buoy off the island coast. If there were any ships off the entrance to the straits during the heavy Christmas night, and the Bankham sighted a floating cable ship on Tuesday last, the chances of safety would be small, for the heavy wind was blowing directly on the island coast, and when the steamer Queen City returns from her trip to Cape Mudge and way ports on Wednesday or Thursday, she will in all probability bring news of distressed or wrecked ships, whose names will be added to the already long list of shipping casualties of the island coast—a wreck chart of which shows the lost ships of the past years studied thickly along the shore.

The vessels anchored in Clallam bay on the night of the storm were the coal-laden ship William H. Macy, from Tacoma for San Francisco, American ship Bangalore, British ship Owen, wheat-laden from Tacoma for Europe, British ship Ivema, wheat-laden from Tacoma; American barkentine Katie Plickinger, American barkentine Ivema, and three schooners. If their anchor chains parted or they dragged from the anchorage, as did the trio of ships in the Royal Roads, they would hardly escape being wrecked on the rocky coast of Vancouver island.

It could be learned the ships escaped disaster, but further advices are being awaited. Tugs returning to Port Townsend report that the ships all rode out the storm safely. They then had boats smashed, yards carried away and suffered minor injuries.

The Minnie E. Cairnes, which was lost by the tug Magic during the storm off Discovery island, when bound from

Port Townsend to Chemainus, is a total loss on Smith island. She did not break away from the tug Magic, as was formerly reported. The Magic was off Discovery island when the gale struck the tug and her tow, and drove the four-masted schooner upon the rocks and the hawsers had to be cut to prevent the schooner from rolling over and swamping the tug. When separated from the tug Capt. Olson of the Cairnes put up sail and with double-reefed topsails tried to sail his vessel, but the great wind shredded his canvas almost as soon as he set it, and as sail after sail carried away, the schooner drifted helplessly before the wind, being finally driven on the rocky coast of the north end of Smith island, not far from the lighthouse. Meanwhile the Magic was having a hard time in the great seas, and paint and machine oil had to be used to keep the seas down. Finally the tug brought up in Anacortes, with those on board all ignorant of the fate of her tow. Later she reached Port Townsend and the steamer Lydia Thompson arrived later, reporting the Cairnes a wreck on Smith island. The tug Magic, Dolphin and Pioneer went to her assistance. None of the tugs could do anything to save the vessel, but they took off her crew. The keel of the schooner was broken away, and the tide was ebbing and flowing through her bottom. She is lying broadside on over on her port beam, and at low tide anyone can walk for about 20 or 30 feet around her, as the water leaves her high and dry. Capt. Cairnes, her principal mate, has notified the underwriters of the disaster to the vessel, which was to have loaded at Chemainus, and a survey was to have been held yesterday.

The Cairnes was built in Seattle by the Morans. She has been in commission but one year. At the time she met disaster she was completing her first voyage. December 19, 1900, the Cairnes took a cargo of Puget Sound lumber, sailed for Sydney, New South Wales. From Sydney she went to Newcastle for coal, which she took to Honolulu. In the latter port she loaded with Hawaiian sugar for San Francisco. Owing to the strike troubles in California she was a long time discharging. From San Francisco she cleared for Chemainus, where she was to load again for Sydney. She arrived at Port Angeles on December 24. The Magic was despatched to meet her from Port Angeles to Chemainus.

The Cairnes is owned mainly by Capt. Cairnes, though several other Seattle business men and San Francisco shippers have stock in her. The vessel is insured for \$55,000. She cost in commission about \$80,000. The Cairnes' length over all is 208 feet, beam 41 feet, depth of hold 14 feet 6 inches and capacity 880 tons gross register. She is named in honor of Mrs. Cairnes by her chief officer.

The Santa Clara remains fast, efforts to haul her off by the tug Pioneer having failed yesterday. The Pioneer went out to the stricken vessel, which was lying with a big list with the rocks puncturing her hull from stern to bow, at 4 a. m. yesterday and although a steady strain was kept on the hawsers placed on the ship from 3 a. m. to 10 a. m., when the tide began to fall again, the tug failed to move her. The Pioneer had tugged at the stranded vessel the day before and failed to move her yesterday. The Santa Clara seemed even more fast, tied on the rocks, having fallen over on her port beam and a pinnacle of rock had punctured her hull amidships. The crew were kept busy all day, pulling down the yards and making the ship snug. Other attempts will be made at high water today to save the vessel. As she lies on the rocks in the sight of the island, it is feared that the cargo, barge Velos laden with stone from the Haddonstone Island quarries for the Parliament buildings was lost in a gale about eight years ago, she has a picturesque, although somewhat lurid appearance. Large numbers of spectators are daily going out near the scene to view the stranded vessel.

The steamer Shinarump, Marn of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, will sail for Seattle tomorrow morning. The ship will leave for Seattle tomorrow morning at 4 a. m. and remained all day and all night in the stream off Smith's Cove. The fire, which is confined to the forward part of the ship's hold, is being kept under control. When the fire was first discovered her hatches were bottomed down, all openings for possible draughts were closed, and the compartment has since been kept filled with steam. This morning the ship will be brought alongside the Great Northern dock and as much of her cargo will be discharged as is necessary to reach the location of and completely extinguish the fire.

The fire, believed to have originated through spontaneous combustion of cotton, which composes the greater part of the Shinarump's cargo, was discovered December 23, at 11:30 a. m., in latitude 49 degrees 15 minutes north and longitude 149 degrees 15 minutes west, 1,025 miles off Cape Flattery. A strong westerly wind was blowing, and the seas were running high and fast. The ship came in smoke emitted from the forward funnel. Fourteen members of the crew were for a few minutes practically overcome, though all were hastily revived when the smoke cleared. Meanwhile the passengers of the vessel arrived with the utmost composure. There was no great excitement, and under the disaster of Capt. M. H. Cope, the hatches were better opened and the ship turned into the hold to smother the fire.

The vessel at once put back for the strait. She made the return voyage, not only to Port Townsend but to Smith's Cove, under the command of Mr. Cope, numbering over 100, came ashore from Port Townsend, though given the privilege of leaving the ship at that port. Capt. Cope is commended by them in the highest terms for the manner in which he commanded the ship and such trying circumstances. They also speak in words of praise of the work of the other members of the crew. Under the leadership of Mr. Cope, the ship was brought into Victoria, for the regulations say that a steamer or ship on fire must be taken to the nearest port of refuge. The tug Pioneer which has a large number of tug boats available to assist in subduing the fire.

Another shipping casualty reported is that of the Great Northern barkentine, laden with redwood for England, which took over in Astoria harbor on Thursday night and is nearly submerged, only the top of her masts showing above water. The ship was driven ashore by the tide at high tide. The vessel was holed by her anchor during the storm of Christmas night and went near shore. The tug Valhalla took her to deeper water, but not before the tide had run in. She fell next night, she settled under her own anchor or on a rock. A hole was stove in her bottom and she began to sink at once. By midnight there was three feet of water in the hold. The water came up in the vessel's hold and she slipped out into greater depth, and before daylight was hulled down in the water. She rests on an even keel upright.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

The expenses of the city of New York for the first three months of this year amounted to \$44,996,253.

If your doctor prescribes whiskey, order Jesse Moore every time.

Throughout Africa the cow's horn is a favorite instrument, being used in connection with others on all festive occasions.

DON'T THROW THEM AWAY.

It is just like throwing away money, when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every pack of PAYEOL, CHEWING TOBACCO. Save them and you can have your choice of 150 hand-painted pictures. Tags are good on January 1st, 1902. Ask your dealer for our new illustrated premium catalogue.

We Take This Opportunity

of thanking the public for the liberal patronage accorded us during the last year, and to say that every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction and to meet the ever increasing demands during the New Year.

New Year's Gifts AND Holiday Presents

Can be seen in GREAT VARIETY in anyone of our departments, a choice stock having been left over from Christmas Week.

China Cabinets, Book Cases, Writing Desks, Tables, Etc. Superior Line of Drawingroom Chairs Libbey's Cut Glass Elegant Piano Lamps

Glassware for the Table—Claret, Sherry, Port and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Water Bottles, Tumblers, Whiskey Glasses, Etc.

We have a very large assortment in our Glassware Department which contains many new qualities, styles and sizes. Call and see our stock.

GOVERNMENT ST. **WEILER BROS.** VICTORIA, B. C.

INTERVIEWED IN LONDON

Hon. J. H. Turner, Gives a Prominent Journal Some Valuable Information on B. C.

The following interview with Hon. J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia, appears in Commerce (London, Eng.) of November 27:

It was with something more than ordinary satisfaction I might go further, and say more than ordinary pleasure, that I found some time ago that the Hon. J. H. Turner, at one time premier and minister of finance of British Columbia, had been appointed, by the unanimous vote of the legislative assembly, to the office of agent-general for the province in London. I was glad, not merely because I knew that I should be able to have an interesting and profitable conversation with him, but also because I have very pleasant recollections of a meeting which I had with Mr. Turner some six and a half years ago, at the time of my first visit to the then provincial premier and "Hermes" first met and discussed the position and prospects of British Columbia; and the result of that interview was that I had to reply, regretfully, that I was tied to the Mother Country, and should probably meet him in London again before I was afforded the opportunity of taking flight. "You will mention this incident to show that I am an A1 prophet," Mr. Turner had been home twice since then—in 1898 and again in 1899—but on neither occasion was I fortunate enough to meet him. My first intention in search of commercial information having, for the time being, prevented me from taking a crow line in the direction of his temporary abode, I was determined to do so. I found this time, for I knew that the fact of his advent to London as agent-general having been announced was almost certain to result in his being besieged by the press. And so, from the heights of Olympus I watched his arrival on our shores and shadowed him to the hotel which is called Metropole. There I left him for a time to settle his affairs. He then informed me of my intention to do myself the pleasure of renewing our acquaintance; and a couple of mornings later, assuming my mundane garb, presented my card at the "inquiry office" of the hotel.

"One, two, three and four," sang out a much-bearded and silver-buttoned boy; and then he disappeared up the stairs. Very soon Mr. Turner appeared in the hall, and, after a cordial greeting, escorted me to a snug corner in the reception room. I could not help noting that the years which had intervened since our last meeting had not been kind to the shoulders of the Canadian statesman, and I remarked how well he was looking.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I am all right except for a nasty cold which I've caught since I landed. I don't take kindly to the London fog, coming straight from the beautiful climate of British Columbia."

"And so you have returned to the land of the living, after a sojourn in the land of the dead?"

"Yes, I have been appointed agent-general by the unanimous vote of the provincial assembly."

"And what have you got to tell me about the progress of the province since I last saw you?" I asked.

"Oh, you don't want to interview me yet, surely?"

"That is precisely the object of my visit, Mr. Turner," I interrupted.

"Well, all right; only I think it is a pity you should hurry it off, because until I get at my papers, which are so untidy, the information I am sure will be able to give you will be of a somewhat superficial kind."

"Your own impressions will suit me better than a mass of statistics," I said; and the man who once held the purse-strings of British Columbia smilingly queried, "You don't like statistics, then, Hermes?" My reply was inaudible, but it must be confessed frankly I do not.

sure a revenue of about \$30,000, whereas last year its contribution amounted to \$300,000."

"That is good news, Mr. Turner."

"Yes; and there is every reason to believe that other portions of the province will make a similar showing when sufficient means of transport by good roads and railways have been introduced. But these require very large expenditures, and the work can only be done gradually, as means are provided by the Legislature."

"That, of course, is leaving out of count what may be done by private capital?" I suggested.

"Oh, certainly. Of course we should welcome assistance in opening up the country by private enterprise; but up to the present all the roads have been made by the province, and the railways have been largely assisted by government grants."

"Now, with regard to the resources of the country. Apart from mining, Mr. Turner, I remember when last we met you somewhat astonished me by the expectations you entertained with regard to British Columbia's future as an agricultural country. Have these expectations been fulfilled?"

"Yes, more than fulfilled," replied Mr. Turner. "Of course, it was generally thought, as indeed it always is at first in connection with mining countries, that British Columbia had, practically, no agricultural land. But this was found to be quite a mistake, and except, perhaps, in the Mother Country, it is generally admitted that it has many hundreds of thousands of acres, well adapted for fruit-growing, dairying and mixed farming; and in one section of the province the finest wheat-growing and fruit-producing is raised. Fruit-growing and dairying and very promising industries are steadily going ahead, the climate and soil being all that could be desired. The herbage is good, and the market for the produce is good and the spot. All fruit, butter, poultry and eggs find a ready sale and command good prices."

"If you go on at this rate, Mr. Turner, you will not only induce me to give up my commission of watching over the interests of British trade and commerce, but I am afraid I shall be taking out quite a shipment of my friends to form an independent colony in this agricultural Eldorado of yours."

"Mr. Turner lay back in the lounge and at once I saw that, instead of scoring as I expected I had, my victim viewed my suggestion with the utmost complacency."

"First of all," he said, "the more you can bring the merrier—for British Columbia. But I may tell you at once, you are in a dream of setting up any independent colony there. We are very democratic; but if you come out to us you have got to be of us."

"I can assure you that Mr. Turner," I said, "for my sympathies are entirely cosmopolitan, and I have no burning desire to establish an independent community anywhere. In fact, I am becoming more and more of a 'Britisher' as the word 'independent' sounds well, but, as a rule, means so little."

"But the practical man of the world showed no inclination to enter the field of discussion with me, and so I ventured the question again: 'What about your other industries?'"

"Well," he said, "there is the fishing industry, which is well known, and is now a very large one. The salmon output for this year will probably be between 25,000 and 30,000 tons. A very large proportion of this amount is shipped to England, and smaller quantities to Australia and Eastern Canada. The fishery, he said, 'there is the timber industry which, although rather dull at present, must eventually be a very important factor in the development of the province, for it is the source of the largest acreage in America of fine mercurial timber stands today in British Columbia.'"

"You said just now that the great want of the country was population. What class of immigrant do you want?"

"That is a very important point, Hermes; and I should not like to speak of it more particularly of young men such as clerks, store assistants and mechanics—to be led into the idea that because it is a splendid and a progressive country they have nothing to do but go out there and get them. It is most desirable that those going out should have some little capital. If the intention of the immigrant is to embark in agriculture he must not have less than a couple of hundred pounds; but with that sum he stands every chance of succeeding far better than he could in the Old Country. The people in British Columbia are all well-to-do. We have no drones. The land is practically free—about \$1 an acre, only a fourth of which has to be paid down, the balance being spread over an unlimited period. But," added Mr. Turner, "all this kind of information, especially with regard to mining and lands, will be available at the office of the Agent-General for British Columbia as soon as I can get it opened."

DON'T SEND EAST

BEFORE YOU GET OUR PRICES ON WRAPPING PAPER PAPER BAGS TOILET PAPER

We can save you money and make a profit for ourselves. Handling large quantities enables us to do this.

OUR PRESSES are ready to print Paper Bags, Etc., at EASTERN RATES. Please give us a trial.

THE COLONIST
Paper Warehouse, 29 Broad Street

"Speaking of mines, Mr. Turner, reminds me that you have not said much about what, after all, is at present, British Columbia's chief industry."

"Well," he said, "in addition to gold, there is a good deal of copper and coal mining. The employment for miners is good, and the wages high. They make, as a rule, from \$92 to \$3 a day of eight hours."

"That sounds better than agriculture, to start with, anyhow," I ventured.

"Perhaps it does, Hermes; but let me tell you something about the social and domestic life of the province."

"Certainly, I shall be delighted to listen."

"Ten years ago the population was about 60,000; today it is 140,000. Some of the cities, such as Victoria, which is called 'the City of Flowers,' are very beautiful. Vancouver, again, is one of the most beautiful cities in the West."

"And as to the social side of life, Mr. Turner?"

"Well, besides the business men in the towns there is a large number of law-

yers and doctors—very good doctors, too—all of whom seem to thrive very well, indeed. The social life is very pleasant; there are several golf, tennis and cricket clubs; and, of course, lacrosse, football and baseball are among the pastimes of the people. There is good music, and the best of the music is given by the amateurs. There is no shooting, and the law is pleasant, exacting sportsmen; whilst, if you want to combine business with pleasure, Hermes, go into the interior and start horse-breeding."

"I suppose in the towns you have the ever-present domestic servant trouble?"

"Yes, badly. Domestic servants are greatly needed. Their work is at present largely carried out by Chinese cooks. Families in Victoria, Vancouver and other towns would be delighted to get good female assistance; and would be prepared to pay from \$15 to \$20 a month all found. At present the pay is from \$15 to as much as \$30 a month, and the latter is, however, only being got by good cooks."

"And your local government? That is, of course, good?"

"Well, we have universal suffrage, free education and self-governing towns. I don't know what more you want?"

"Nothing, I can assure you, Mr. Turner. I only wish we had all these things here."

The Agent-General smiled, and then went on: "There is very little drunkenness or crime, although the consumption of liquor is large. Our immunity from crime," he said, "is probably due to the excellent judiciary. Punishment specifically follows the deed in British Columbia; and this is no doubt due to the excellent character of the men appointed as judges by the Imperial government in the early days of the province, prominent among whom was the late Sir Matthew G. Begbie, whose administration of the law to the country was admitted on all hands to be admirable."

"Well, good-bye for the present," he said, "come and see me again."

SANTA'S HEADQUARTERS
TOYS, GAMES AND CARTS
HASTIE'S FAIR
Dolls, Doll Buggies Fancy and Plain Toilet Sets
BOTTOM PRICE STORE
Call and see our new stock before buying elsewhere.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, from this brief sketch of the Black Watch, I think you will permit me to designate it as a distinguished corps. You may rest for assured that as long as the Black Watch exists—in peace or war, in camp or quarters—it will maintain the glorious reputation of the "Auld Forty-Twa."

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

GEORGE GOULD STOPS A STRIKE

Cut the Wires and Sent Despatch, Which Gave Union Pacific Telegraphers Raise of Salary and Official Recognition.

perience, steady, but slow-working hand began to call Cheyenne. The signal was promptly answered, and a telegram was received for Omaha asking for information as to the mail.

asking for information as to the condition of trains, the probable ability to equip the telegraph offices with other men, etc. The telegram came direct from the Gould car, and the operator who sent it was George J. Gould, who had himself cut the wire, run it into the car, connected it, and assumed the

Mr. Gould's telegram was, as may be imagined, answered immediately. Excitement was at fever heat. Officials were nervous, and the operators were anxious, but determined. Along the line the instruments were calling out the time as the minutes sped. Occasionally some brotherhood executive would use

At 11:50 no word indicating Mr. Gould's probable action had yet been received. The Union Pacific railroad was just ten minutes from temporarily closing out of business. At 11:52 minutes, was being called along the wires.

"Eleven fifty; be firm!" "11:51; do not commit any foolhardy acts." "11:52; do not weaken," and so on.

Then the Gould wire opened. George

"Eleven fifty-seven; it looks like 'battle' the telegraphers sent along this word.

It was 11:57 when Jay Gould weakly

end, George Gould could hear the train's whistle. The whistle could tell from where he heard the trains were side-tracked; that the operators were not jostling; and that the officials were preparing to go out of business.

Perhaps the Goulds didn't like the idea of being in out 2,500 miles from home, 1,000 miles of which distance was covered by a railroad which could not safely run its trains in case he could not safely decide. Perhaps they fazed Gould hardly been in his Wall Street office could have done otherwise.

But the Goulds had already decided to adopt the operators' scheme. And at the last moment, George Gould told

\$100,000
 FOUND

Beechey who has charge of the mounting of the skeleton, says that the creature, which alive must have been 17 feet tall and 65 feet long, figures almost inconceivable to-day. Standing on his hind legs, the professor said, it could have looked over the top of the Peabody Museum, which is 80 feet high.

But even with the skeleton at hand it is far from being an easy matter to set it up that the under the taking is figured at \$10,000. For the directors of the museum are contented themselves with mounting the hind leg and pelvis only of the monster. If it

whole animal were mounted, a room five feet long and at least 17 feet high would be necessary to exhibit it. But if a room is not, of course, to be found in the museum, the house on the river especially constructed for the purpose would cost the university several thousand dollars. So a section of the dinosaur will have to do for the present.

The legs and the pelvis reach a height of 10½ feet. The dimensions of the body are four feet long and four yards wide. This is enough to show that he must have been a pretty impressive animal when he was alive.

SHEEP'S THIGH BONE
PUT IN A MAN'S ARM

A MOST remarkable surgical operation was performed at St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, a few days ago, by Dr. James A. Kelly. The operation, which gives every promise of being so, it will mark a new epoch in the treatment of fractured bones. The crushed humerus, or bone of the upper arm, was removed from a patient and its place supplied by the femur, or thigh

James Laughlin, a laborer at Seafie Levy's shipyard, was hurt by a heavy weight falling on him. The bone in his left arm was so completely shattered that the doctors at the hospital to which he was taken decided that amputation was necessary.

Laughlin objected energetically to the loss of his arm. He wanted to know there was not some way in which the shattered part of the arm could be

This gave Dr. Kelly an idea. He was already well known to the medical people for his research in neurology and skull operations. He proposed to cut out the bone from a sheep's leg for a fractured bone in Laughlin's arm.

As it was necessary to procure a perfectly healthy sheep, a very careful selection was made from among the flocks of a Manayunk grazer.

When the animal arrived at the hospital it was first washed with an antiseptic solution, then taken to the operating room and killed. Its femur was then carefully dissected under the constant

A long incision from shoulder to elbow was first made in the injured member, and a wedge of the crushed bone marrow was washed out and ligatures to prevent hemorrhage were applied below the amput. In adjusting the femur to the cavity it was found to be about half an inch too long.

Owing, however, to the necessity preserving the round "ball and socket"

Dr. Kelly was compelled in consequence to stretch the flesh and muscle of the arm a slight distance. The femur was inserted and neatly fitted in, the slit was closed and sewed up, no fewer than fifty-three stitches being needed to complete the operation.

Should the operation be a success, Lord's arm will be half an inch longer than the right. But, as he philosophically remarked after the operation, an arm too long was better than no arm at all.